

Colon/(excluding rectum)

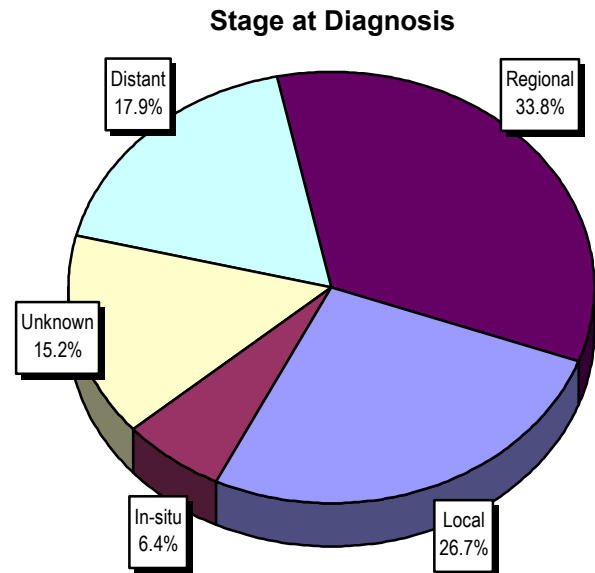
Incidence and Mortality Summary

	Male	Female	Total
Age-adjusted incidence rate per 100,000	46.8	39.2	42.6

Total # of new cases	127	168	297
# of new invasive cases	97	135	232
# of new in-situ cases	11	8	19
# of deaths	50	48	98

Total Cases and Deaths by Ward

Ward 1	19	8
Ward 2	32	13
Ward 3	30	12
Ward 4	53	14
Ward 5	61	19
Ward 6	39	9
Ward 7	42	16
Ward 8	11	7
Unknown	9	-



Risk and Associated Factors

Age	Rates increase with age. The vast majority of cases occur after age 50.
Gender	incidence rates are higher in males.
Genetics	Specific genetic alterations have been recognized in several hereditary conditions with high risk of colon cancer such as familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) and Gardner's syndrome.
Diet	Evidence that diets high in fat or low in fiber contribute to increased risk of colon cancer has been shown.
Other	Individuals with a close family history of this cancer and those with a personal history of certain other cancers or conditions (i.e. ulcerative colitis or Crohn's colitis) are at increased risk. Regular, moderate physical activity is associated with lower rates of this cancer.

Special Notes

95% confidence interval on the age-adjusted total incidence rate:	42.6	(37.6 - 47.5)
Mean age-adjusted incidence rate across wards:		41.6
Median age-adjusted incidence rate of wards:		41.2
Range of age-adjusted incidence rates for wards:	62.1	(13.2 Ward 8 < 75.3 Ward 5)

No cases of colon cancer were diagnosed in persons less than 35 years of age. There was a gradual increase in age-specific rate, peaking in the age group 85+ for males/females. Black males experienced a mortality rate 1.7 times that of black females and nearly three times that of white females. The general progression of a polyp to cancer is thought to take between 8-10 years, and routine screening is recommended beginning at age 50 for the general population

*Socio-economic Status

Fig. 22: Age-Specific Incidence and Mortality Rates by Race and Gender
Colon (excluding rectum) Cancer

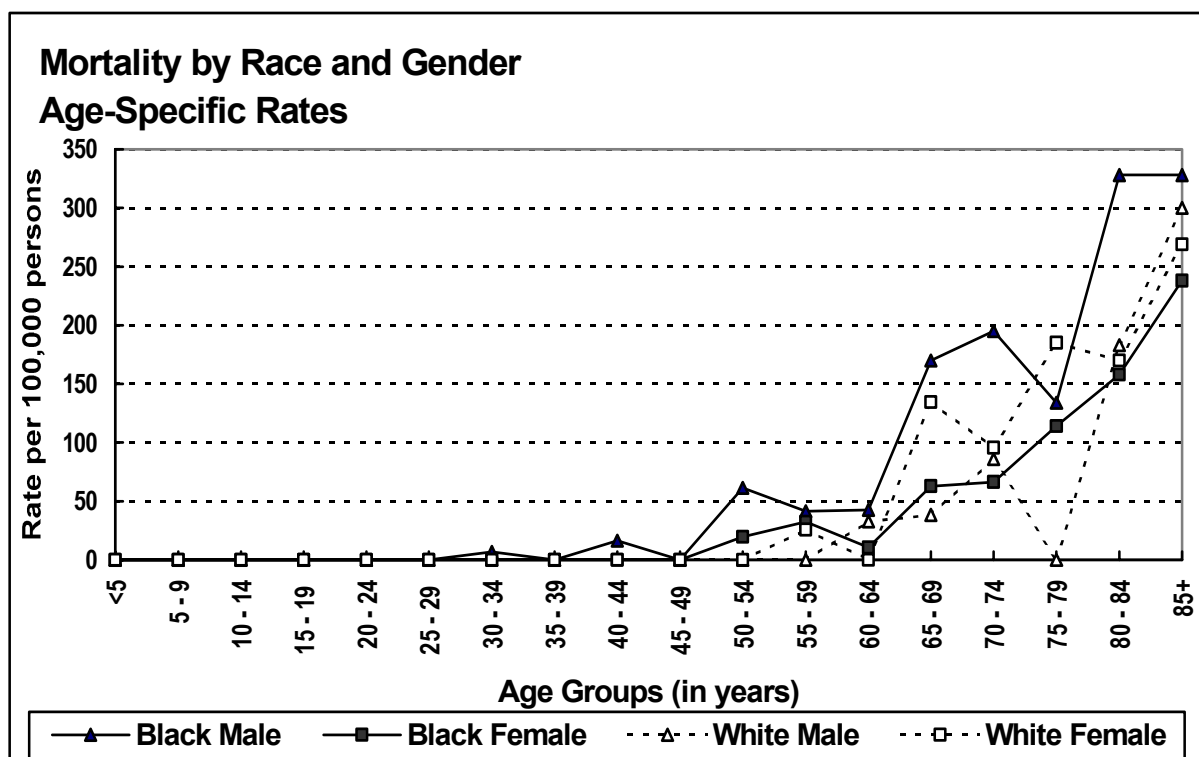
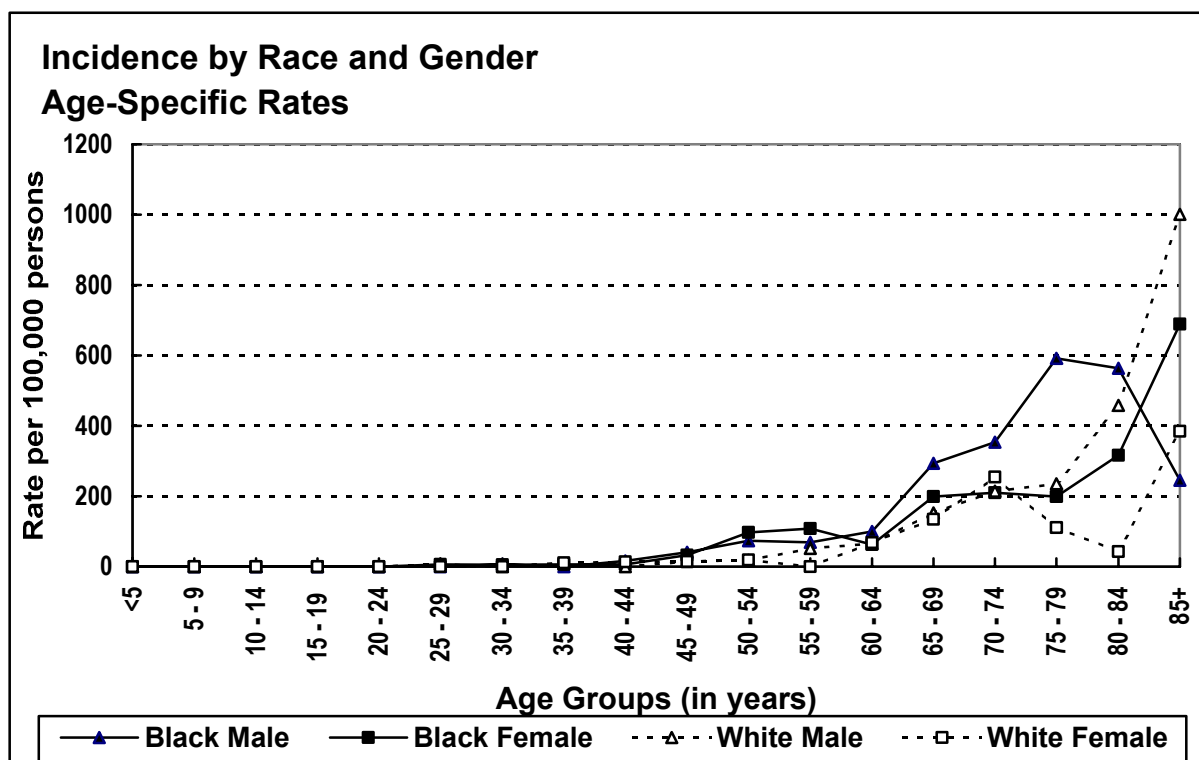


Fig. 23: 1996 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates for the District of Columbia – Colon (excluding rectum) Cancer

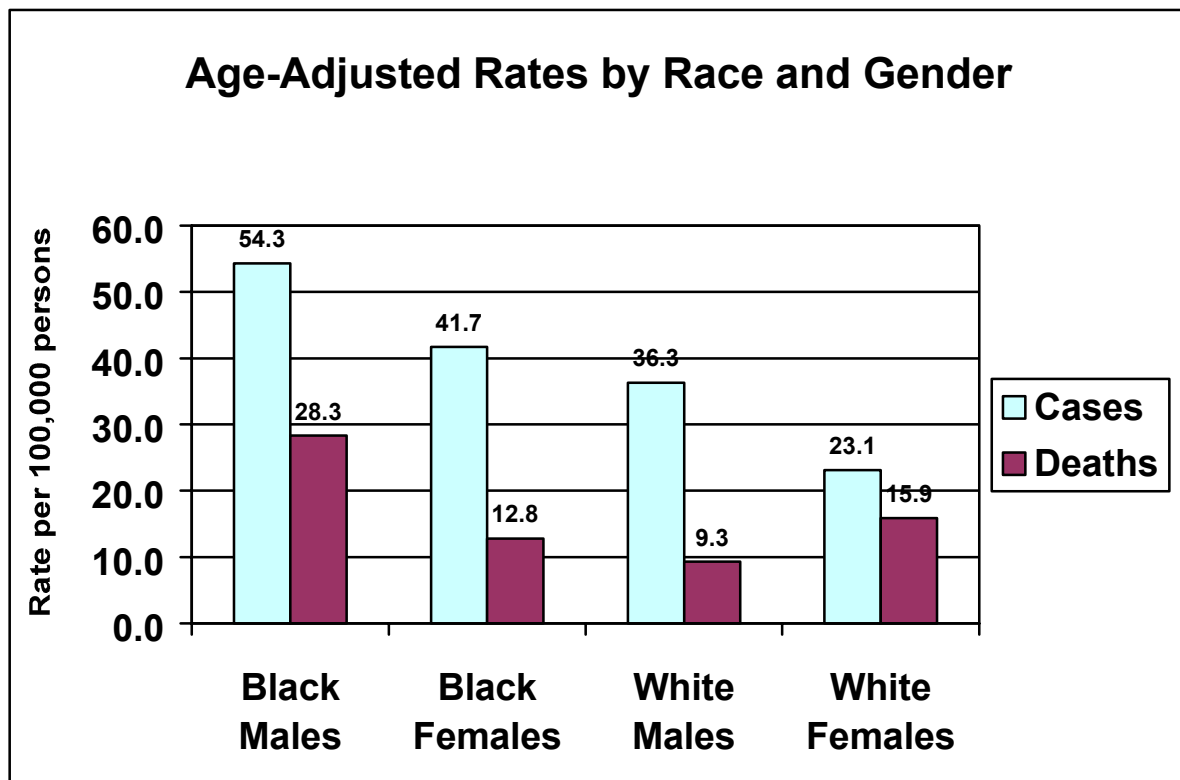
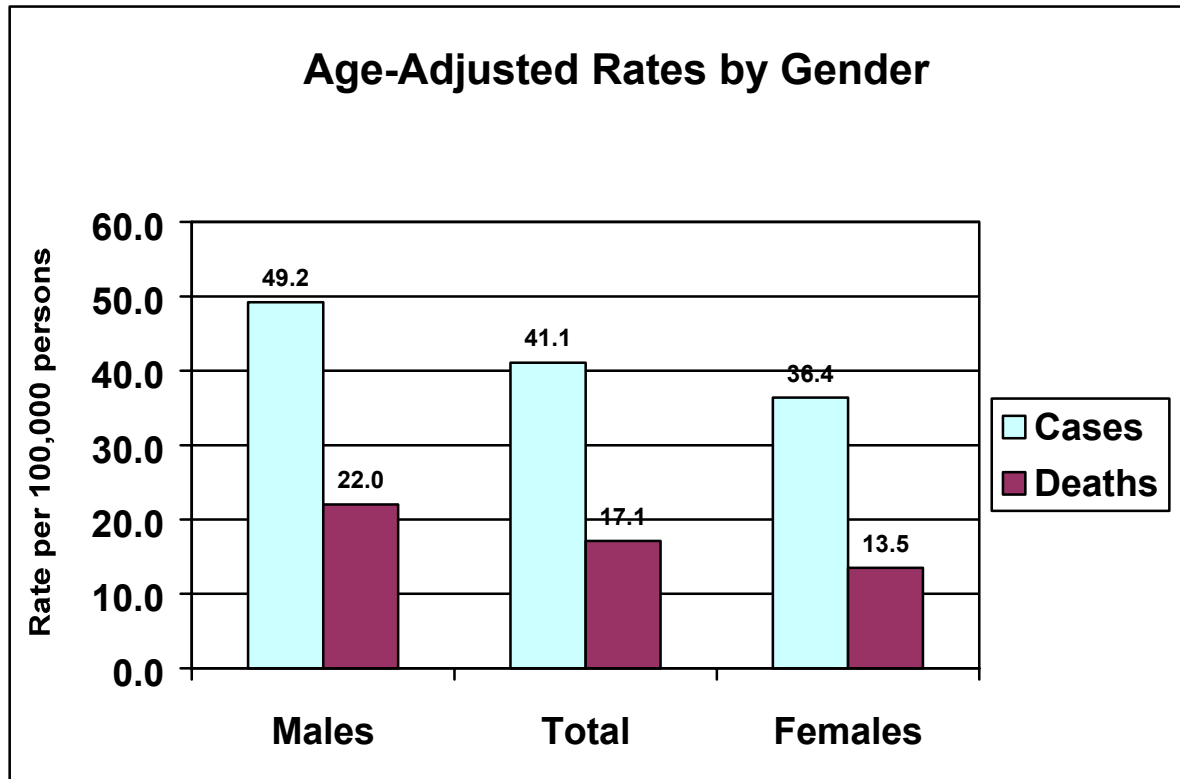


Figure 24: Comparison of the 1996 D.C. Incidence and Mortality Rates with The Highest 5 and Lowest 5 NAACCR (1991-95) † Cancer Incidence Rates

